The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4903 號三零百九千四第 日八初月六閏年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 31ST JULY, 1873. 四拜禮 號一十三月七英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 29, PRIAM, British str., 1,572, Scale, Liverpool 11th June, Port Said 26th, Suez 28th, Penang 19th July, and Singapore 23rd, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

July 30, TIGRE, French str., 1,917, Lecointre, Marseilles 22nd June, Naples 24th, Port Said 29th, Suez 30th, Aden July 6th, Galle 15th, Singapore 22nd, and Saigon 26th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 30, MAURY, German bark, 389, M Saahau, Bangkok 17th July, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

July 30, LOUISA, for Nagasaki.
July 30, YESSO, str., for East Coast.
July 30, WOHLDORF, for Trieste.
July 30, ROTA, for Manila.
July 30, MECCA, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 30TH.

Onward, for Melbourne.
Yesso, str., for East Coast.
Meridian, for Tientsin.
Carnarvonshire, for Saigon.
Mecca, str., for Canton.
Arcturus, str., for Foochow.

Passengers.

Per *Tigre*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—Messrs. Denoyes de Segonsac, Baer, Overbeer, Brand, Matsey, Ducont and family, D. Orgeuse, Millot, Lytoloye, O. Dietrich and servant, Nissle, Mme. Ehlers, and 35 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. Hughes. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Foukoni, Joubert, Batistolo, Chiapello, Bagnole, Gattinoni, Culty, Caulet, Imberte, Civetta, Nicol Friedrich and Oussanac.

Per *Priam*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. Hadley and son, Sergeant Trott and wife, and 180 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Raphael and two servants, Capt. Ramsey, and Miss Hogan.

Per *Yesso*, str., for East Coast:—
Messrs. Legonsac, J. Freleron, Boffy and Hawkins, and 100 Chinese.

Per *Onward*, for Melbourne:—
1 Cabin and 10 Chinese.
Per *Meridian*, for Tientsin:—
2 Cabin and 4 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Priam* reports left Liverpool on 11th June; arrived at Port Said at 11.45 p.m. on 25th June, and left Suez at 7 p.m. on the 28th; arrived at Penang on July 17th, and left again on the 19th; arrived in Singapore on the 21st, and left again on the 23rd; had from Aden to Penang strong S.W. winds; from Singapore to arrival light winds and calms. On the 29th June, passed the Dutch steamer *Tromp*, on shore, near the Gulf of Suez, with troops on board. No assistance required.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Best Woodberry Duck.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

AYRES & Co., At 2 P.M., Stock-in-Trade, Good-will, and Fixtures.

TO LET,
(Immediate Possession.)
THE HOUSES Nos. 5 and 8, West Terrace. Apply to
J. P. DA COSTA,
East Point, or No. 7, Chancery Lane.
tf 1221 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

TO BE LET,
(With immediate possession.)
THE very fine and large HOUSE No. 3, on Marine Lot, Praya East.
For particulars, apply to the Spanish Procuration, Caine Road, No. 10.
tf 1214 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

TO LET,
(With immediate Possession.)
THREE Comfortable ROOMS, with a fine view of the whole harbour, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road. Rent moderate. Address "G.," care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 1205 Hongkong, 28th July, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE No. 1 in Caine Road, near the Italian Convent.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1161 Hongkong, 19th July, 1873.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS GODOWN and OFFICE in Queen's Road.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1147 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

TO BE LET,
A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN, near the Canton Steamer Wharf.
Apply to
J. McLEOD,
At Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
tf 1050 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES Nos. 35, 37, 41, 43, and 45, in Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1051 Hongkong, 28th June, 1873.

TO LET,
Possession on 1st July next.
THE Two HOUSES in Queen's Road West, known as the "Crown and Anchor" Tavern.
For particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Praya.
tf 1021 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE OFFICES, Compradore's PREMISES, &c., situated over the office of the undersigned, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Apply to
THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED,
No. 39, Queen's Road Central.
tf. 950 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE on the Praya East, formerly in the occupation of Mr. JOHN JACK.
Apply to
WILLIAM BECKETT,
East Point Godowns.
tf 926 Hongkong, 11th June, 1873.

TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE No. 13, Staunton Street, containing 7 Rooms. Side entrance for Servants. Possession can be had on 1st proximo.
Apply to
J. H. COX.
41, Queen's Road.
tf 916 Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

TO LET.
With prompt possession.
NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Water laid on. Rent, Fifty Dollars per month. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1109 Hongkong, 5th July, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bolton, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10821 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of August proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1873.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
15d 1228 Hongkong, 29 h July, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 13th day of August proximo (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
15d 1229 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ON and after the First of July, following rates:—

	Messages containing 10 words.	*20 words.*
Between HONGKONG and AMOY,		
Between AMOY and SHANGHAI,		
Between HONGKONG and SHANGHAI,	$3.00	$5.00
Between SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI,		
Between HONGKONG and NAGASAKI,	$6.00	$10.00
Between AMOY and NAGASAKI,		

Telegrams of 20 words from HONGKONG via RUSSIA:—
To ALGIER and TUNIS (via FRANCE,).....$30.00
" EUROPE,.....$29.00
" PERSIA,.....$29.00
" EGYPT (via TURKEY).....$33.00
Half these rates for every additional ten words.

Rates for Telegrams to AMERICA, $29 for 10 or 20 words, and $14.50 for every additional 10 words, in addition to rates from LONDON to AMERICA.
For further information, apply to the Company's Office.
By order,
P. F. SORENSEN,
Superintendent.
tf 1038 Hongkong, 27th June, 1873.

FOR RENT.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

TUNG FAT & Co., Mat-packers, No. 101, Bonham Strand, Hongkong, having been established for more than 10 years, and numerously patronized by the Foreign Merchants with orders for Tea Bags, Tea Rattan, Gunny bags, Rice and other bags, respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed. Goods are genuine, and prices moderate. All orders from abroad will be promptly attended to.
3m 1029 Hongkong, 25th June, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FITZ EDMUND REILLY is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
THOMPSON & Co.
1m 1172 Foochow, 9th July, 1873.

MR. DAVID LAWRENCE HUNTER was admitted a Partner in our Firm from the first day of January last.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 1132 Manila, 5th July, 1873.

MR. JUSTUS PETER LEMBKE has been authorized to sign our firm name from this date per procuration, and Mr. FRIEDRICH WILHELM WALLRABE, and Mr. FRIEDRICH COCH, or one of them, will sign conjointly with Mr. J. P. LEMBKE, also under power of attorney.
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
1m 1111 Hongkong, 7th July 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 30th June ultimo; and Mr. TALBOT OLYPHANT was admitted a partner therein from the 1st July instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1097 Hongkong, 4th July, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. CARL ROBERT MEYER, in our firm, ceased this day, at noon.
PAUL EHLERS & Co.
1m 1065 Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

ON and after the 1st July, our business will be REMOVED to No. 43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,—Messrs. L. FRICKEL & Co.,—and carried on in conjunction with that firm, under the amalgamated name of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1873. [tf 1009

IN reference to the above advertisement, we beg to announce that on and after the 1st July our business will be amalgamated with that of Messrs. MACEWEN & Co., and conducted on our premises, under the style of MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
43, Queen's Road, and 22, Praya,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1873. [tf 1010

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Style or Firm of B. J. MORRIS & Co. I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.
BENJ. J. MORRIS.
3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.
Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.
Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.
Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1151 Hongkong, 15th July, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1872, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
4m 1079 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
4m 1082 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of *Twenty per cent.* (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1069 Hongkong, 1st July, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Undersigned are now REMOVED to No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
East Point,
Hongkong, 30th June, 1873. [tf 1059

NOTICE.

THE INSURANCE OFFICES in charge of the Undersigned, have been REMOVED to *No. 7, Queen's Road Central.*
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 1060 Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Godowns, on the Praya,
THIS DAY,
the 31st July, 1873, at noon,
(For account of the concerned.)
Ex "Sea Serpent."—
LC&Co Nos. 24, 34, 37, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, Hongkong 48, 49, 50,
11 Bales BEST WOODBERRY DUCK.
All more or less Damaged by Sea Water.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1217 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 31st July, 1873, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
5 Barrels PORK,
20 Cases VARMOUTH,
Cases CLARET,
Percussion CAPS,
MATCHES,
Fancy Toilet SOAP,
Writing INKS,
BLACKING.
And,
For account of the concerned,—
Sundry DRAPERY GOODS, ex M. M. S. S. *Provence*, comprising Fancy CLOTH, Blue CLOTH, Merino SHIRTS, Oxford SHIRTS, TRIMMINGS, White DRILLS, Brown HOLLAND, Coating LINEN, Ladies' Fancy, Satin Stripe, and Cambric COSTUMES, Quiltings, Maltese, Valenciennes COSTUMES, Colored LACE, Mosquito, Figured, and Brussels NET, Leno and Lace CURTAINS, Jaconet MUSLIN, PARAMATTA, Bradford and Norwich CLOTH, MARSEILLA, &c., &c., &c.
More or less Damaged by Sea Water.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1224 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 31st day of July, 1873, at 2 P.M.,—
The STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOOD-WILL, and FIXTURES of the well-known Tavern "OLD HOUSE AT HOME," situated in Queen's Road Central, No. 188.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1206 Hongkong, 28th July, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
TOMOREOW,
the 1st August, 1873, at noon,—
OILMAN'S STORES—PICKLES, SAUCES, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, MUSTARD, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, Pearl BARLEY, TAPIOCA, ARROWROOT, RAISINS, CURRANTS, MACCARONI, BACON, HAMS, CHEESE, &c., &c.
STATIONERY—An Invoice of Blue and Cream Laid Official and Bankers' ENVELOPES, Blue and Cream Laid Note and Letter PAPER, Blue and Cream Laid Foolscap, Account BOOKS, Pass and Note BOOKS, Writing INK.
SUNDRIES—Photographic ALBUMS, Drum BOTTLES, CURRY COMBS, Tined TUCKS, Coffee POTS, Coffee MILLS, PATENT HURRICANE TUBULAR LANTERNS, MARINE BRACKET LAMPS, Fancy SOAP, &c., &c.
Also,
50 Bags OATS,
50 Dozen Corn BROOMS,
20 Casks Pints STOUT,
677 India-rubber Cord PACKING,
30 Cases VERMOUTH,
1 Case, 9 mille, No. 1 Manila CIGARS,
Framed OLIOGRAPHS, CLOCKS, Silk UMBRELLAS.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1225 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 4th day of August, 1873, at noon, (instead of the time previously announced,) at No. 17, Hollywood Road,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, CHANDELIERS, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS, WHATNOT, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, Marble-top Toilet TABLES and WASHSTAND, Cord TABLE, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1219 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,) on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th August, 1873, at noon,—
All that VALUABLE ESTATE, the Property of Messrs. BULL, PURDON & Co., situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.
The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.
In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Ironlined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.
TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser.
The Property to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For further particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1174 Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 8th day of August, 1873, at noon, at No. 1, corner of Gage and Cochrane Streets,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Handsomely Made Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Damask and Lace Window CURTAINS, CARPET, Velvet TABLE COVERS, GASALIERS, PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, English-made BEDSTEADS and WARDROBES; Marble-top Toilet TABLE and WASHSTAND, Toilet GLASS, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE.
And,
A PIANO, by George Russell.
A Simi-grand PIANO, by J. Broadwood & Sons.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1226 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 12th August, 1873, at noon,
AT
"PERSEPOLIS," BONHAM ROAD,
the Residence of the Hon. H. J. BALL, Esq.,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
Drawing Room—Richly Covered Walnut CHAIRS, COUCHES, Ottoman SEATS, Papier Mache CHAIRS, Inlaid Walnut Card TABLES, and CHIFFONIERE, CLOCKS, CARPETS, MIRRORS on Marble-top CONSOL, GASALIER, CURTAINS.
A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, by C. Pruefore.
Dining Room—Handsome Teak SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, Dining TABLE, Ice CHEST, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE.
Bedrooms—WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Mahogany WASHSTANDS and Dressing TABLES, Cheval and Toilet GLASSES, Brass and Rosewood BEDSTEADS, with Spring and Hair MATTRESSES.
Also,
A Four-wheel CARRIAGE and HARNESS.
Gentleman and Lady's Riding SADDLES.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Monday*, the 11th instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1218 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from J. BRUNNER, Esq., H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th August, 1873, at noon,—
H. M.'s Steamship
"ZEBRA,"
951 Tons, 200 Horse-power (nominal), in Hongkong Harbour, with Engines, Boilers, Masts, Yards, Boats, Anchors and Cables; One suit of Sails, &c.,—as she stands.
Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
The vessel to be at the purchaser's risk, with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.
953 Hongkong, 16th June, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH & CHINA-MADE FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, OFFICE FURNITURE, CHOICE WINES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 20th August, 1873, at 12.30 P.M.,
At the Residence of
MESSRS. BULL, PURDON & Co.,
Spring Gardens, Hongkong,
(Immediately after the Sale of the Land and Property.)—
The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, comprising—
Elegant Damask Covered Drawing Room COUCHES and CHAIRS, handsome Brussels CARPETS, Lace Window CURTAINS, Handsome Marble-top TABLES, GASALIERS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, Pier GLASSES, PICTURES, Japanese VASES, Inlaid Chinese BRONZES.
Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, Ice CHEST.
An ENGLISH-MADE BILLIARD TABLE, with MARKING BOARD, CUES, RESTS, BALLS, &c., &c.
BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet SERVICES, Toilet TABLES and MIRRORS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, BOOKS.
OFFICE FURNITURE:—
DESKS, TABLES, Book PRESSES, Copying PRESS, Iron SAFES, BOOKS of REFERENCE, and Sundry Office FITTINGS.
SAMPLES of TEA, Fairbanks' SCALE, Cotton PRESS.
1 4-WHEELED PONY CARRIAGE, and SET of DOUBLE HARNESS, SADDLERY.
Flower POTS and PLANTS.
And,
A few Cases of Choice WINES and LIQUEURS.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Tuesday, the 19th August.*
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1175 Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

THE Undersigned begs to notify to his Friends and the Public generally, that the "HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS"
WAS
OPENED ON MONDAY LAST,
the 14th instant.
Visitors and others are respectfully informed that the Hotel offers EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION to single and married people, that the best *cuisine* will be kept, and that the Wines are all of the best quality and well selected.
The Hotel has
THREE BILLIARD TABLES.
The Proprietor undertakes to execute orders for DINNERS, PICNICS, &c., at short notice, and at a moderate cost.

MEAL HOURS.
Breakfast.....12 o'clock.
Dinner.....7.30 "

CHARGES.
A Single Breakfast.....$0.75
" Dinner.....$1.25
Boarding only, per month.....$35.00
Private arrangements for board and lodging can be made, by communicating with the Proprietor.
V. FAVRE.
3w 1134 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

Intimations.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony weighing 7.1.7, in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Undersigned until noon on the 31st inst.
The Tenders to state the total amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no bill will be drawn for sums below £1,000.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, in sealed covers, addressed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."
C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
H. M.'s Treasury Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1873. [7d 1196

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE First Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company has been adjourned till THURSDAY, August 7th.
By order,
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
9d 1227 Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the Lease of the HONGKONG HOTEL from 1st September next. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 Noon of FRIDAY, the 15th day of August next.
By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
23d 1180 Hongkong, 24th July, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

CAPITAL—1,250,000 DOLLARS, IN 500 SHARES OF $2,500 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $250,000; OR $500 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.
THOMAS PYKE, Esq., of Messrs. Birley & Co.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
A. JOOST, Esq., of Messrs. Siemsen & Co.
H. LOWCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
The Hon. P. RYRIE, of Messrs. Turner & Co.
The Hon. JAS. WHITTALL, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
H. B. LEMANN, Esq., of Messrs. Gilman & Co.

AT a GENERAL MEETING held on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1873, it was resolved to continue the Society from the 1st of January, 1874, on the basis of a continuous Office, with an annual reallotment of the Shares, and to increase the number of Shares to 500 of $2,500 each, with $500 per Share paid up, instead of 250 Shares of $5,000, with 1,000 per Share paid up.
Applications for Shares in the new Society, in the subjoined form, will be received until Noon of Saturday, the 15th November next, at the Office of the Secretary, at Hongkong, and at the several Agencies of the Society.
Forms of Application for Shares are obtainable from the Secretary in Hongkong, and from the Society's Agents at the various ports.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

..... 1873.

To the Provisional Committee of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby request that you will allot to ..... Shares in the above Society, and ..... agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to....., and ..... agree to pay the First Call of Five Hundred Dollars per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Articles of Association when called upon to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
Name.....
Address.....
1135]

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN.*

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain McCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.
FREWIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT DUNCAN is appointed by the Board of Directors as Secretary from this date.
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
1m 1068 Hongkong, 30th June, 1873.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business of the undersigned in Hongkong is about being closed. All parties indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment; and all claims against the firm are requested to be sent in before the 31st day of August next, after which no claim will be allowed.
Dated Hongkong, this 1st day of July, 1873.
1067] EDULJEE FRAMJEE, SONS & Co.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, *DENTIST,*
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* CANAL.

THE *MIRZAPORE* and *LOMBARDY*, conveying the mails from Hongkong of 2nd and 16th August respectively, will proceed to Southampton via the Canal.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
tf. 1124 Hongkong, 10th July, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
To H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 192] [Feb. 1.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE business of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st August proximo, until further notice.
By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 1231 Hongkong, 30th July, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPAN

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for this Work)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
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Amoy..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
" .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... " M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" ..... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" ..... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 31ST, 1873.

WE notice that the *London and China Express*, which is usually very accurate in its summary of news, has made a singular mistake in reference to the decision of the Judicial Committee in the Privy Council on the appeal in the KWOK-A-SING case. It states that the decision has been given in favour of Chief-Justice SMALE; whereas, in truth, it is diametrically opposed to him. Our contemporary must have fallen into this singular mistake from the wish being father to the thought, as it long and ably advocated the side of the CHIEF-JUSTICE, even after the matter had been so completely sifted that there appeared to be no more hopeless task than to endeavour to support so unfortunate a blunder.

Time does not permit our reviewing at length, upon the present occasion, the very interesting and valuable judgment which the Lords of the Privy Council have just given. Reserving detailed comments for a future occasion, we may point out in a few words the main drift of the decision.

It will be recollected that the first application with respect to KWOK-A-SING, was that he should be rendered up to the Chinese authorities under the then existing Ordinance for committing an offence against the laws of China. On his being brought up on *Habeas Corpus*, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL argued in favour of his rendition, to prevent the failure of justice from a technical flaw—that is, on account of the rendition Ordinance not having been renewed when the treaty on which it was based ceased to be in force, and the present one came in. On this application on *Habeas Corpus*, KWOK-A-SING was discharged, and after some other proceedings with reference to his rendition to the French authorities, he ultimately appeared again before the CHIEF-JUSTICE, when the ATTORNEY-GENERAL applied that he should be committed for trial on a charge of piracy *jure gentium*; but, as our readers will recollect, this application was refused by the CHIEF-JUSTICE, who denounced the *Nouvelle Penelope* as a slaver, and held that KWOK-A-SING was justified in striking at the captain and crew in defence of his liberty.

Upon the latter application, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL is fully sustained by the judgment, and the action of the CHIEF-JUSTICE is pronounced wrong. In delivering the judgment, which we print at length further on, Lord-Justice MELLISH stated that they were of opinion there was sufficient evidence of the defendant's having committed piracy *jure gentium* to justify his committal for trial for the offence, but that such an offence was not one against the law of China, so as to come within the meaning of the Ordinance. They, however, thought it proper to observe that they did not agree with the CHIEF-JUSTICE that the evidence before him proved that *La Nouvelle Penelope* was a slave-ship, and that KWOK-A-SING and others were justified in killing the captain and taking the ship, which it will be remembered was the main contention in these columns. In point of fact, the substance of the judgment is entirely against the CHIEF-JUSTICE, excepting upon the technical point with regard to the expiry of the first Treaty—a matter which has been since adjusted by the passing of a new Ordinance.

The result of this appeal is so far satisfactory, as it is perfectly clear that the Lords of the Privy Council did not see anything to justify the extraordinary course which was taken by the CHIEF-JUSTICE in the case. If the first application for KWOK-A-SING's rendition to the Chinese authorities failed through a technicality, this had nothing whatever to do with the application finally made by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, when there had been time fully to consider the subject; and this application—for his being tried for piracy *jure gentium*—is fully sustained. The Hon. Mr. PAUNCEFOTE deserves every credit for the efforts which he has made in this matter, and it is very satisfactory that they have been so far successful as to remove from the Colony the responsibility of so untenable a decision as was given by the CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The P. & O. steamer *Bokhara* returned from Aberdeen Dock yesterday, and it is understood she will take the incoming mail to Shanghai.

On Tuesday, at 3 p.m., H.E. the Governor, accompanied by the Hon. C. C. Smith, Mr. Tonnochy, and H.E.'s aide-de-camp, paid a visit to the Tung-wa Hospital. His Excellency went round all the patients' wards, kitchens, &c., and expressed great satisfaction at the cleanliness maintained. He then went to E-tsz, opposite to the hospital, and after viewing the place, he declared that it was fit for receiving small-pox patients.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 28th July, 1873.

Coals are declining.

The Education Bill has passed.

The Carlists have captured and sacked Ignalada and seized four Frigates in the port of Carthagena. They have recognition as belligerents from the French Government.

A conflagration has taken place at Baltimore.

The conditions of peace with Khiva include two million roubles indemnity.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1873.

HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at the offices of the company, Queen's Road. There were present Messrs. H. B. Lemann (in the chair), Heaton, Lowcock, Bertrand, McIver, Sassoon, Sandilands, G. Sharp, Arnhold, Cordes, Brereton, Tellerme, Vaucher, Coxon, Hon. J. Pauncefote, and Captain Clark.

The CHAIRMAN said this was an adjourned extraordinary meeting from the 23rd instant. After the adjournment on that day, a private meeting was held as agreed, the result being that the Directors were desired to continue the negotiations with the Bank, and any other firms who might offer to carry on the undertaking, to endeavour to come to some settlement. The directors had been endeavouring to carry out the wishes of the shareholders, but had failed, and no one had volunteered to take the matter in hand. Under these circumstances, the company having no funds to pay their liabilities and expenses, the Board had come to the conclusion to recommend that the business of the company should be closed from the 1st August. The directors regretted to have to come to that decision, but it was hopeless to carry on the company in their present position. If the shareholders considered it advisable, the company could be wound up under clause 141 of the Articles of Association, and clause 140 gave the Chairman power to suspend operations for the purpose of winding up, pending confirmation by the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting, of that resolution. If any shareholder had any proposal to make, the directors would be glad to consider it.

After waiting some minutes, and none present making any observation, the Chairman proposed the following resolution: "That an advertisement be inserted in the papers that the business of the Pier and Godown Company, Limited be closed from the 1st August, until further notice."

The Hon. J. Pauncefote said he considered that the proper course to pursue, but he did not see the necessity at present of winding up. Under the Ordinance, the months after suspension, and he thought there need be no hurry. While on the one hand, it was right not to incur expenses, on the other, by carrying on business they were continuing expenses. He thought that they might yet be able to put the Company on a solid basis, by the shareholders consulting together and making some such sacrifice as was before proposed. In the time they had before them, they might succeed in getting the Company reconstituted. He had not lost hopes of seeing the Company yet established on a firm basis.

The CHAIRMAN said he had already suggested to the shareholders to wind up the Company, but had first put before them the advisability of closing the business to save expenses.

Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE considered there had not been time enough to mature the plan—a week was not sufficient to do it in. He did not see why they could not suspend business, and as they had six months before them under the Ordinance to mature matters, they might in that time arrive at a feasible plan for carrying on the company, perhaps by the co-operation of other parties. It was to the interest of their creditors that they should not wind up, as if they did so, their fate would be sealed, as the secured creditors would come first.

The CHAIRMAN considered their only course was to close the business, and then decide what course to pursue. With their expenses and liabilities it was impossible to continue.

Mr. LOWCOCK agreed with the chairman that it was advisable to close the business, as even if they saved the expenses, there was still the question of interest on the loan for six months.

Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE had no doubt that the most proper course was to cease business, but not to wind-up, as they might be able to begin again before the expiration of the six months. He thought it would be desirable to pass a resolution to the effect that the chairman had stated, and the shareholders could then have a private meeting, the same as last week, and consult together as to the best means for continuing the Company.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution for discontinuing the business of the Company, which was seconded by the Hon. J. Pauncefote, and carried.

Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE thought it would be advisable to add "pending further negotiations" to the advertisement, so as to show that the Company was not wound up.

Mr. VAUCHER said he also considered that it would be better.

The CHAIRMAN said it was unnecessary, as the resolution ended, "until further notice."

The matter then dropped, the reporters withdrew, and the shareholders remained to discuss their prospects in private meeting.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

July 30th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R.N.

THE "MECCA."

William Lewis, master of the British steamer *Mecca*, charged George Urch and Martin Olsen, firemen, with going on shore without permission at Shanghai, on the 22nd inst.

Complainant said he arrived at Shanghai on the 21st inst., and on the 22nd the second defendant went on shore, the first having gone on the 21st without leave. He did not see them again till he arrived at Woo-sung, and when they came on board they were unable to do their duty from the effects of drink. The second defendant is incompetent for the performance of his duty. He left Shanghai on the 24th instant.

First defendant said that he was without leave on shore for twenty-eight hours only.

Second defendant admitted he was absent two days.

First defendant was ordered to forfeit two days' pay, and the second defendant was ordered to forfeit four days' pay.

The popular business with young ladies—Husbandry.

The Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, established for the relief of women who lost their husbands or relatives in the Crimean war, have been defrauded by one of their clerks named Box, and a woman named Godwin, who lived together. The woman represented herself as being entitled to money in various names, and presented orders, which were signed by Box. They were both apprehended, and have been committed for trial.

SUPREME COURT.

July 30th.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

Hon. W. H. Alexander, Official Assignee, v. *Yu-chuse and Ng hop-ting.*

The following were the jury:—Messrs. J. Robinson, J. W. Croker, F. E. C. Georg, C. Behn, C. V. Smith, F. G. Richter, and H. Wicking.

Mr. Kingsmill, instructed by Messrs. Sharp and Toller, for the plaintiff; Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Francis and Stephens, for the defendant.

The bankrupt was further examined. With respect to the last question put on the previous sitting, Mr. Hayllar admitted that each bearer of one of the scrips pays to the preceding bearer, and the original bearer pays to the issuer of the scrip, bargain money, and that these sums paid vary in amount according to the state of the market, that is, a man taking a scrip, say for $660, might pay, according to the state of the market, to the preceding holder whatever would be the difference between the market value of the opium and the sum specified in the scrip.

His Lordship: No question of gambling arises in the case I think?

Mr. Kingsmill said it could not.

His Lordship quite understood his unwillingness to answer the question.

Mr. Hayllar said the bargain money demanded by the man issuing the scrip was an invariable sum of $2 a chest.

Mr. Kingsmill then asked witness whether the bargain money paid on the issue of the scrip varied or not.

Witness said the bargain money then paid varies. If a large quantity is taken it is less. It varies from $2.50 to $7.50 a chest, and sometimes it has run up to $12.50 a chest. That is about the highest he has known.

He never issued scrip without receiving bargain money. He cannot recollect what was the bargain money paid on the issue of the scrip which defendant bought on 23rd October and 22nd November, 1871. It might be $10, or it might be $20.

His Lordship.—He said the highest he ever knew was $12.50. What does he mean? If it had been $20, it would be impressed on his mind as if by a hot iron.

In reply to Mr. Kingsmill, witness said the bargain scrips of the 35 chests were issued by Joshua.

His Lordship: Yes, but does he mean to say he never heard what the bargain money was?

Question put—Witness could not recollect anything about the amount.

Evidence continued.—There was no bargain money paid on the 60 chests on the 22nd November. He was himself the issuer.

To Mr. Hayllar: He cannot recollect which was the Bank referred to with reference to sending the opium to Shanghai. He recollects that he deposited with the French Bank through Sassoons 65 chests Patna, but cannot say that the 24th January, 1872, was the date. He has no memorandum. He cannot recollect whether the 20 chests sent to Shanghai in February were a portion of this opium. Cannot say whether 5 chests were sent on the 5th April. As far as he can recollect, he had not any transactions whatever with the French Bank in his name except those 65 chests. He cannot recollect from whom, cannot recollect when he took delivery; Ardeseer can. Cannot recollect whether he bought these chests from Sassoon.

Mr. Hayllar finally asked: Was not the money obtained from the French Bank the money which enabled him to take delivery of the 65 chests?

Witness said yes; it was the same money. Sassoon got it done for me.

Mr. Hayllar asked him now to say whether he does not distinctly recollect that he obtained that money from the French Bank on the 24th January.

His Lordship suggested he had already said he did not recollect.

Mr. Hayllar said he could obtain the books from the French Bank, and the fact was they showed that the transaction was on the 24th January.

Bomanjee Byramjee, general broker. Was here in 1871. Refers to a memorandum of 21st October. He negotiated a sale from Messrs. Sassoon, Sons & Co. for five chests Patna opium at $725 per chest, to be cleared at any time from that date up to last clearance day of the 12th sales' time, for Yuk-cheong, the bankrupt. The last day would be about the 24th January. It is so long ago that he cannot remember this sale. He used to transact business for the bankrupt a good deal. Knows Ng-chap-ting; he is generally known amongst opium brokers by the name Yep-tai-sung.

Mr. Kingsmill asked whether he ever received any order from the defendant for the purchase of opium.

Mr. Hayllar objected to this question, but it was put subject to the objection.

Witness said he recollected that on one occasion he had an order from defendant; that was on 21st October, when defendant gave him an order to purchase opium, 5 chests; but, as his name was not acceptable amongst opium dealers, witness requested him to give him a name that would be approved of by the seller. He was at the time in the bankrupt's office, and he authorised witness to use the bankrupt's name, and with the bankrupt's consent. He had never negotiated any transaction for the bankrupt for less than 20 chests. He used to purchase largely on account of the bankrupt. This was the only small transaction; as the purchase was made in the name of the bankrupt, he made his bill for commission in his name, and sent it for collection through his boy. The boy at first came back without the money, and, in consequence of what he said, he went to the bankrupt's office and saw his son. In consequence of what was said there, he went to the defendant. He said to him: "Ho-yeuk-chung's son cannot pay me my brokerage." He said: 'You go to bankrupt's office again, and you shall have it." Ultimately he got it from the bankrupt's son, when the defendant was present. Defendant was known to almost all the opium brokers; he used to deal largely in opium.

To Mr. Hayllar.—Had only had two transactions. Those were in 1872. The first five chests were the time bargain transaction, on the 21st October, 1871. This is quite different from bargain scrips. The second was in defendant's own name, on the 26th October. The difference between a time bargain and a bargain scrip transaction is that in time bargain transactions the purchaser of the opium from the seller, between whom the contract is passed on date of negotiation, the purchaser sends cheque to seller for the amount specified in the contract note. This is an out and out *bond fide* sale. Bargain scrip is sold by the issuer by asking some premium, which is called bargain money, over the amount specified in the scrip. The holder of the scrip may go and clear the opium or not, as he likes. He may if he likes destroy the scrip. These scrips keep passing from hand to hand. In time bargains they are often settled by payment of differences. Ho-yeuk-chung was a large opium dealer. Witness never did business for the Chung-kee. [Is shown the scrip with the Chung-kee seal.] He would present it to Joshua to obtain delivery. He would not regard the chop on the back. Mr. Joshua was an importer, and also a speculator. About 8 or 10 firms, foreigners, issued bargain scrips at that time. Some Chinese issued some scrips, but they were not much accepted. They have got the printed form, and sign the firms name by chop. Sometimes the whole document was in Chinese. Has not seen any of the bankrupt's bargain scrip. Bargain scrips are always for five chests. Time bargain scrip may be from 5 to 100 chests.

Ardeseer Chinoy, broker in Hongkong, was examined.—He cleared the five chests opium on the time bargain scrip put in. The bankrupt gave him the money. He cleared about 65 chests, including the 5 chests, towards the end 1871. He remembered selling and buying for the bankrupt, and also for the defendant. The witness was then examined at length concerning the transactions, and with reference to a sale said to be on account of Chun-hing. Remembers a shipment of opium to Shanghai in 1872, 20 chests were sent on 22nd February, through D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.; on receiving a cheque from them in favour of the bankrupt in respect of these chests. He took endorsement on the back of the cheque and handed it to the French Bank. Sassoons cleared the opium. The amount of the cheque was $12,800. Account sales of 75 chests sold at Shanghai by Messrs. Sassoon, Sons & Co., were put in, together with letters referring to them.

After some further questions, witness stated that he had paid sums amounting to $3,698.75 for insurance and interest on account of the bankrupt, and the plaintiff's counsel on this withdrew that amount from the claim.

Cross-examined.—I financed the business with Sassoons. I am responsible to them.

Poon-kang-ting, a salesman in the Tak-ne hong, knows Ho-yeuk-chung, the bankrupt. Recollects calling on him about a year ago. The bankrupt was indebted to his firm. He went to demand payment on behalf of the firm. He and the bankrupt went to Ng-chap-ting. The bankrupt said to defendant: "I am being pressed by the Tak-ne firm for payment, and as you owe me over $8,000, you must try to pay me some." He then owed over $12,000. He said he would try to get a few thousands to pay to the bankrupt.

Cross-examined.—This was about a year ago. It was in July. His debt is unsecured. It is for rice. He delivered the rice about the 6th or 7th June. He got payment on account of it to the amount of $2,000. He sold the rice to the bankrupt, not to Chun-kee.

Then closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hayllar submitted there was no case to go to the jury, upon two grounds. The case is laid so that as the accounts stand, everything depends on two items, of Oct. 23rd and Nov. 22nd. These items are said to be sold at $700 a chest, and the rest of the case is made up by their being resold at $640. On the first of the two items the bankrupt's own evidence shows this was Chun-kee's, and he has nothing to do with it. They were bought by bargain scrips, and Chun-kee received the bargain money. It is quite clear upon the plaintiff's own evidence, as between the bankrupt and defendant, there is no sort of evidence of a contract within the 17th section of the statute of frauds. Nothing had been paid on account, there was no delivery of goods, nor any payment as earnest money. Not one ball of the 35 chests had changed hands. They had not exercised any control over it. They have not paid anything or exercised any one act of ownership over it. The second item is precisely the same. He says he issued a sale note, and to make them responsible he must bring some memorandum. It is not pretended there was a memorandum, that it was delivered, nor had they ever paid one cent from beginning to end, and it was finally only a settlement of differences.

His Lordship asked, supposing an act of bankruptcy, in whose order and disposition would the goods have been.

Mr. Hayllar apprehended there could not be any legal evidence that defendants were the owners, the only possible evidence would be legal evidence, either a memorandum, some act of ownership, or a portion of payment of the money. The statute of frauds would apply precisely the same in the bankruptcy as in this case.

Mr. Hayllar continued, that it was quite clear that the opium said to be the defendants, and sent with their consent to Shanghai, was that in the French Bank, and it was on the evidence which was produced by Mr. Chinoy, who financed the whole transaction, that this opium never was the bankrupt's at all till the 24th January, Mr. Chinoy says he cleared it from Sassoons on the 24th January, and then placed it in the French Bank. The second point was that defendant had no money in the Hongkong Bank till end of December. So that the man who was supposed to be making the contracts for the 30 and 65 chests had no opium, and no goods had ever been appropriated because there was none to appropriate. No property in any opium passed to them under any contract whatever. There was a bare verbal promise. What, therefore, was the last item on the credit side, but a mere settlement of difference or a bet. The plaintiff's own story shows nothing whatever, but a mere bet of which this court would not take any notice. The evidence is conclusive that there was not any opium anywhere in the bankrupt's name. The opium which he said was defendant's he only obtained on the 24th January, 1872. He may have had contracts, but contracts cannot be assigned. In point of law, it was a mere barren past, a man selling what he had not, what he has not obtained, under a contract, if contract not sustainable in law. There was no legality about the bargain scrip whatever. It says, "The bearer will receive five chests," &c. It does not mention the name of buyer and seller, "so as to show upon the face thereof who are the contracting parties."

It was here arranged by the Court, after consultation with counsel, that the jury should return at 1.30 next day, the legal points being argued meantime before his Lordship.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

July 30th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

Chinese constable No. 132, charged two boatmen, named Hu-a-yut and Lee-a-leung, with being suspicious characters, found in possession of a boat without a licence, and a basket of half burnt coals.

Complainant stated that the defendants were taking the coals to a house in Wanchai.

Second defendant said he got the half burnt coals from a small steamer, which has left the harbour now; did not know the name of the steamer.

First defendant was fined $10, and second defendant was sent to one month's hard labour, without the option of a fine.

Inspector Cradock said the master of the shop where the second defendant belongs to, and where the coals were being taken to, had absconded, and could not be found. The police were in charge of the house. The master of the shop has been convicted before of unlawful possession of stolen property, and the second defendant has often been warned.

FIGHTING.

Two women, named Mun-kwan-tai and Chun-achik, and two boys, Chong-a-ka and another, were charged by Chinese constable No. 218, with fighting in Second-street, Seyingpoon, at 7 a.m. on the 30th instant.

Complainant said the first, third and fourth defendants had the second defendant down, and were beating her.

The fight arose out of money matters, and the first and second defendants were fined $1 each, the third and fourth defendants 50 cents each.

DRUNK.

Inspector Orley, of West Point station, appeared to charge an Austrian unemployed, named Antony Kurfkie, with being drunk, and refusing to pay chair hire, on the 29th instant.

Complainant stated that when the case came to the station he was searched by Sikh constable No. 499, and put in the cell by himself. The defendant appeared to be merry, and was noisy, as all drunken seamen are, and kept up the noise till 8 o'clock. At 8.20 the Sikh on station duty called him, and he went to the cell and found the man had hung himself with his necktie to the cell door; his knees were touching the ground nearly. He cut the man down, and fancied his pulse was beating slightly. He immediately sent the man to the Civil Hospital, where he died, and he had informed the Coroner.

SNATCHING A GOLD EARRING.

Chun-a-ng, inmate of brothel No. 44, Caine Road, charged Ow-a-leung, a watchman at the Koshing Theatre, with snatching a gold earring from her ear, as she was passing the side door of the theatre in Wop-fung Lane.

Complainant said the earring was worth $4. After defendant snatched the earring he went into the side door, called her a thief, and slapped her face. She called out, and the police came, and she gave the defendant into custody. She did not see the defendant snatch the earring, as it was done from behind her back, but no other person was near. She never saw the defendant before, and did not know him.

Mok-seu-ngai, inmate of brothel No. 44, declared, stated at 10.30 p.m. on the 29th she was in company with last witness, when the last witness called out her earring was snatched, and immediately the defendant, in a white jacket, who she saw snatch the earring, went into the theatre door. They thought he was playing at first, and when spoken to the defendant denied having the earring, and beat the last witness. She was hand in hand with the complainant, having her by the right hand.

Defendant asked why, if he stole the earring by snatching it, that he did not take with it the jade pendant.

Witness said the pendant fell to the ground. On examination of the pendant, it was found to have been broken in a very peculiar manner, which led to the suspicion that the pendant had been tampered with, to give a colouring to the case.

A Portuguese watchman at the Ko-shing Theatre deposed to seeing the two last witnesses enter the side door of the theatre, which was a private entrance, and soon after the defendant called him to turn them out, as that was a door where no persons were allowed to go in. He turned them out accordingly. He heard no noise at the place from the time he saw them enter to the time he turned them out. It was the defendant's duty to keep people from passing in by that private door without payment. The defendant and himself had been employed at the Ko-shing Theatre three years.

Inspector Orley and P.C. No. 21 spoke favourably of the defendant, and further added the first two witnesses were in doubt as to whether the defendant was the man they wanted to charge.

Defendant stated that at 10.30 p.m. the first two witnesses came to the side-door of the theatre, and wanted to be passed in, and he told them to go away. When they got outside they both abused him; this attracted P.C. No. 48, and he then turned away. The women made no attempt to charge him then, and they went away. At 1 o'clock the two women again came with a constable, and said they came to look for thieves. He said there were no thieves there, and he had them turned out of the theatre; they then gave him into custody.

P. C. 48 deposed to going to the theatre on hearing a noise, and the women said they had lost an earring on the ground; a lamp was procured, but neither the earring nor any portion of it was found.

Inspector Gray said he had known the defendant five years, and he was morally certain the defendant would not be guilty of the charge brought against him.

Mr. Mitchell told defendant that he was discharged, without a blemish on his character.

The complainant and her witness were then arraigned before the bench, and severely lectured for their conduct in the case. They had endeavoured to get into the theatre by a side-door, and the defendant in the execution of his duty turned them out, and then the complainant concocted a false charge and procured a witness, second witness, to come to court to corroborate her lies. The complainant he would fine $10, in default one month's hard labor; and the second, her witness, he would fine $20, in default two months' hard labor.

ASSAULT.

The case in which the Spanish watchman, John de la Cruz, at the Tai-kok-tsui Dock, under construction by Messrs. Spratt & Co., is charged with brutally assaulting an old watercoolie, named Chun-a-choy, came on again yesterday, the complainant having come out of the Hospital.

Complainant stated that the contractor of the dock, Wong-woon-shing, owed him some money, and he went to recover same for carrying water. The man would not pay him, and called on the defendant to drive him away. The defendant came and struck him across the head with a bamboo, which severely cut it.

Defendant denied the charge, and said that one or two men came to the dock to see the contractor, and he sent them away by his instructions. Some time after these men returned with about 20 or 25 men, armed with bamboos and spears, and were about to beat the contractor, when he was called. He went to his assistance, and chased the men away; the complainant in running fell down and cut his head on a rock.

Wong-woon-shing, the contractor at the dock, deposed to employing the complainant and others to carry water, and they came to him to get their money, and he told them he could not pay till he got money from the owner of the dock. They went away, after making a great noise, by being sent away by the defendant. The rest of witness's evidence was a corroboration of defendant's statement.

A Chinese cook to the workmen deposed to last witness being a bad paymaster, and to some men employed by him coming for their money, when last witness called defendant to drive them away, and he saw defendant beat the complainant on his head with a bamboo, he also gave witness four blows on the back, but shewed no marks.

Defendant asked no questions, but said this witness came to the dock armed with a spear. The same produced in court.

A sister-in-law to complainant deposed to accompanying her brother-in-law to the contractor, and to being a witness to the blows given by defendant.

Defendant said this witness's statement was wholly untrue, as she was not amongst the armed band at all, and not present; he did not strike any person. He took away the spear, and some of the bamboos from the mob, and in doing so he was himself severely beaten, and was bruised all over his body.

Raimundo Francisco, a Spanish watchman, deposed that he saw some men go to the contractor and ask for money, and they made a great noise. He went out, as he was suffering from a bad arm at the time, and told them to make less noise. The men went away, and immediately returned with a great number of others, with bamboos and stones. The defendant went and drove them away, and in the chase took some of the bamboos away, and the complainant [illegible] He saw no more, as he could take no active part, he being bad in one arm, and being laid up previously. The defendant could not have made the blows, as he had no stick in his hand.

The wife of last witness corroborated her husband's evidence, adding that she could not see the end, as it was getting dark.

Mr. Emmanuel, of Messrs. Spratt & Co., gave the defendant a very good character, as a very quiet man and faithful servant.

Inspector Stroud said the cuts on complainant's head were zig-zag, and were more from the effect of a fall on stones than from a blow from a stick, which would be straight.

The Chinese contractor at the dock was then called to the front, and told that he was the cause of this disturbance, through not paying his men.

The defendant was then discharged.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Mr. Leonard Barnes, coach builder, Duddell-street, summoned Akum and Ahim, of the On-cheong coach building shop, Wanchi, for having in their possession a piece of white elm, which defendant had used to repair carriages, and which complainant had lost in September last, whilst in the Hospital.

No evidence having been taken, the case was remanded to this day, the 31st July.

ON SUSPICION.

Chun-a-fat, a horse coolie at Singapore, charged a coolie named Kon-pak-mok, on suspicion of stealing $100 in silver, one umbrella, and some clothing, on board the steamer *Priam*.

Complainant stated he came to Hongkong as a passenger in the steamer *Priam*, from Singapore. The defendant also was a passenger on board from Singapore, and slept in the next berth to him. On the 28th instant, after leaving Singapore, the crew were washing decks, and he was told to remove his box. He did so, and left his bundle and umbrella in the berth. When the decks were washed he put his box back, and found it had been opened, and $100 in silver taken out, his umbrella gone, and some of his clothing. He made a report to the captain, and asked to have some of the passengers' luggage searched, but the captain refused, stating it served him right for being so careless with his money. He did not at the time know whom to suspect. This morning, the 30th instant, as the steamer was coming into harbour, he saw the defendant had his mat rolled up, and he saw his umbrella inside. He pulled it out, and found also a jacket. On the vessel being moored, he gave the defendant into custody. His dollars were all new Mexican dollars, commonly used in Singapore.

Inspector Stroud said three dollars only were found on defendant.

European Sergeant No. 27 stated he searched several boxes, but found none the complainant recognised.

The defendant was convicted of the unlawful possession of the umbrella, and fined $5, in default, 14 days' hard labor.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

Inspector Stroud charged a marine store-dealer at Yow-ma-tee, with the unlawful possession of a cargo boat's anchor, which was stolen on the night of the 29th. Defendant was sent to one month's hard labor, without the option of a fine.

BEFORE THE HON C. MAY AND F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

The case in which Lai-tai-hi, inmate of brothel No. 95, Square-street, charged her pocket mother, Leung-a-sam, with making use of abusive language towards her in the hall of the Supreme Court, and with attempting to force her to remain a prostitute in the brothel, came on again yesterday.

The Magistrates told the defendant that she would be bound over to keep the peace for six months, in two sureties, $50 each, and in her own recognizances in $100.

INQUESTS.

An inquest was held yesterday at 4.30 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, before A. Lister, Esq., coroner, on the body of an Austrian named Antony Kerfkei, who hung himself whilst in state of drunkenness in a cell at No. 7 Police Station, on the night of 29th instant. The jury present were Messrs. J. A. Sandilands, T. Chater, and J. R. White.

H. J. Behre, acting Austrian Consul, sworn, stated the deceased came to him for the first time on the 23rd, and shewed him a passport from the Consul at Bombay, and required him to provide him a revise to Shanghai. He said he was in poor circumstances, and unable to pay for his passage. He provided $15 for him, and he returned a receipt for the same. He should imagine deceased was an Austrian subject. The deceased did not think $15 was sufficient, and he advised him to go round and see if he could not collect a little more. About a fortnight later deceased came back again, and he declined to give him any further assistance.

Dr. Whitty, sworn, stated he is superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. He received a message at Wanchai at 9.15 p.m. on the 29th, requesting his attendance at the Hospital. He came at once, and found deceased dead in the ambulance, to all appearance having been dead longer than an hour. He examined the body, and found him to be a healthy man, about 30 years of age. There was a mark round his neck as if from a cord. The skin was slightly marked. There was no other marks of violence. The marks on the neck were indented. Considered death to result from strangulation.

Inspector Orley, sworn, stated he is in charge of No. 7 Police station, West Point. He has seen the body, and identifies it as that of a man brought to the station at 6.30 by Sikh constable 699, charged with being drunk and refusing to pay chair hire. Defendant was drunk, and was brought to the station walking. He staggered along, but did not walk properly. He was noisy, and he gave his name as Antony Kerfkei. He refused to give information of his occupation, or where he lived. Deceased was searched, and a number of papers, $1, and other things were found on him. The deceased was then removed to a cell and locked up by himself. There are two cells, one east and one west of the station. The cells are visited by the constable on station charge with a lamp. The door has an open grating, and there is no bell. Deceased was locked up at 7 o'clock. Witness was in the charge room till 7.30, during which time he made a great noise, and continued to do so for some time. At 8.20 the Indian constable on station charge came up to him, and made a report that deceased had hung himself. He went down, and the door was being unlocked by the constable. He found the deceased hung up by the neck with his necktie, to a cross bar. The deceased's back was to the iron grating, and his feet out through the iron gate, and the body leaning forward. He cut deceased down. Did not think deceased was quite dead, his pulse he thought was slightly beating, and the body warm. He at once put the deceased in an ambulance, and sent him to the Government Civil Hospital. He thinks he heard the noise deceased was making as late as 7.45 p.m.

Sikh constable, 467, declared, stated on the night of the 29th instant he was on station charge, from 4 p.m. to 12 midnight. The deceased was locked up at 7 p.m. At 7.30 he took him a bench sit on, and a bucket. The deceased was standing and talking, but not making much noise. He went again at 8 o'clock, and found deceased sitting on the bench, muttering to himself. He went again at 8.20, because he could hear no sound from deceased, when he found deceased tied by the neck to the cell door. He at once reported to the inspector.

The jury then returned a verdict of "suicide whilst in a state of intoxication."

Another inquest was then held on the body a Chinese named Tsoy-fat-tsee, who met his death by drowning, having accidentally fallen overboard from a junk. The evidence being taken,

The jury returned a verdict of death by "accidentally drowning."

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The outward French mail steamer *Tigre*, Capt. Lecointre, from Marseilles 22nd June, via Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Galle 15th inst., Singapore 22nd, and Saigon 26th, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams have not been published here:—

(From the Ceylon Times.)

LONDON, 5th July.

In the Commons to-night, Mr. Fawcett announced a motion declaring the present Constitution of India fails to secure the efficient and economical administration of finance, and that he views with apprehension the future state of local taxation.

The Shah is created a Knight Companion of the Garter. The Queen presented the Badge set in diamonds, value a thousand pounds.

President Grant has proclaimed an International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876.

In the House of Commons a motion in favour of equalizing the salaries of Irish and English Civil service Officials, was carried against the Government by 30 against 117.

Mr. Gladstone has agreed to extend the Judicature Bill to Ecclesiastical cases.

The Shah gave Baron Reuter a farewell private audience yesterday, he promised to give every assistance and protection to the execution of Public Works in Persia; the survey of the first fifty miles between Teheran and Resht, is completed.

LONDON, 8th July.

Signor Minghetto has formed a new Italian Ministry.

Mr. Richard Cayley is appointed Puisne Judge of Ceylon.

PARIS, July 8th.

The National Assembly has adjourned till Friday, in consequence of the Shah's visit. Members resolved to attend, in a body, the review in the Shah's honour.

A duel has been fought between M. M. Rane and Cassagnac; both are slightly wounded.

LONDON, 8th July.

A grand review yesterday at Aldershot in honour of the Czarewitch.

The Claimant is suffering from erysipelas, he is consequently excused from attendance in Court.

LONDON, 9th July.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Richards' motion in favour of the opinion for opening communications between the Great Powers for the purpose of establishing International Arbitration, was carried against Government, by 98 against 88 votes.

Lord Cairns called attention to the extension of the Appellate Judicature Bill to Ireland and Scotland as involving a breach of privileges of the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone has withdrawn several bills.

At an anti-slavery meeting held last night at Exeter Hall, with special reference to the East Coast of Africa, Sir Bartle Frere dwelt upon a hopeful project of working the new Treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, and alluded to the flourishing state of commerce on the Coast.

The *City of Washington* is wrecked within ten miles of the scene of the *Atlantic* disaster.

PARIS, 9th July.

The Shah yesterday visited Versailles. The Assembly voted 350,000 francs for defraying the cost of the reception.

MADRID, 9th July.

The Spanish Government has issued a manifesto, announcing that supreme efforts are being made to crush the Carlists.

General Nouvilias, Commander in the North, has resigned.

The English troops burned Elmina on June 14th, because the inhabitants had given assistance to the Ashantees, who hold the surroun

Among the documents returned by the magistrate to the Supreme Court was the following letter from the Colonial Secretary to the magistrate:—

"Received 3rd February.

"Hongkong, No. 53.

"Colonial-Secretary's Office, 3rd February, 1871.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that an application has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Canton, claiming on behalf of the Chinese authorities the rendition of the man, Aping, who is charged with participating in the murder of a portion of the French ship *Nouvelle Penelope*.

"I have, &c.,

"J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

"*Colonial Secretary.*

"C. May, Esq., First Police Magistrate."

Several objections were made to the validity of the return, and were argued before the Chief-Justice. He delivered judgment on the 29th of March, 1871, and held several of the objections to be valid, and afterwards, on the 17th of April, ordered Kwok-a-sing to be discharged. On the 26th of April, 1871, the Attorney-General caused Kwok-a-sing to be again arrested on a charge of piracy *jure gentium*, with a view to his trial on that charge before the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The evidence of witnesses was again taken, and Kwok-a-sing was committed for trial. Another writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and return made setting out the magistrate's warrant by which he was committed to take his trial. On the 22nd of May, 1871, he was again ordered to be discharged, on the ground that his arrest was a violation of the 5th section of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. The first question which their lordships will consider is whether, assuming that there was sufficient *primâ facie* evidence against Kwok-a-sing to prove that he was guilty of the murder of the French captain, and that he was guilty of piracy *jure gentium* in running away with the French vessel, these acts constitute crimes and offences against the law of China within the meaning of the 1st section of Ordinance No. 2 of 1850, or crimes and offences against the Government of China within the preamble of the same Ordinance. There is, no doubt, that the extreme generality of the words "crimes and offences against the law of China" makes their construction very difficult. They cannot be intended to mean that every Chinese subject who is proved to have done something which the law of China makes a crime or offence is to be given up to the Chinese Goverment. If this were the meaning of the words, every Chinese who had done something which the law of China treats as a political offence, or who had done anything which the law of China treats as criminal, though the law of all European countries treats it as innocent, might be given up. Some limitation, therefore, must be put upon the meaning of the words, and their lordships think that, in determining what this limitation is to be they ought to bear in mind the position of the colony of Hongkong with reference to China. There was, when the Treaty was made, a manifest risk that the colony of Hongkong might become the refuge of the criminal classes of the city of Canton and other Chinese towns, and it was impossible that the Colonial Governmens could publish Chinese subjects for acts committed within the territory of China. Having regard to this object, their lordships think the words "crimes and offences" ought to be confined to those ordinary crimes and offences which are punishable by the laws of all nations, and which are not peculiar to the laws of China. In the Treaty of Tientsin the persons to be delivered up are described generally as criminals. All ordinary crimes—such as murder, robbery, theft, arson—committed by a Chinese within Chinese territory or in Chinese ships on the high seas would be within the meaning of the ordinance. Their lordships are also of opinion that piracy, at least in certain circumstances, would be within the ordinance. They think it may be properly assumed, without proof, that China has laws to punish piracy on her own coast, and if it was proved that a subject of China who had taken refuge in Hongkong was a pirate in this sense—that he was a person who went from the Chinese coast to plunder ships at sea, returning with his plunder again to China—they are of opinion that such a person might be given up under the ordinance. On a claim for the rendition of such criminals as these, it would not, in their lordships' opinion, be necessary to produce the evidence of experts to prove what is the law of China. Their lordships have now to consider whether there was evidence that Kwok-a-sing had been guilty of crimes against the laws of China. He is accused of two crimes, murder and piracy. The alleged murder of a Frenchman on a French ship in which Kwok-a-sing was on the high seas. They have, therefore, to consider whether murder by a subject of China of a person who is not a subject of China, committed outside the Chinese territory, is a crime against the laws of China within the meaning of the ordinance; and they are of opinion that it is not. Their lordships cannot assume, without evidence, that China has laws by which a Chinese subject can be punished for murdering beyond the boundary of the territory a person not a subject of China. Up to a comparatively late period England had no such laws. Moreover, although any nation may make laws to punish its own subjects for offences committed outside its own territory, still, in their lordships' opinion, the general principle of criminal jurisprudence is that the quality of the act done depends on the law of the place where it is done. Now, the law as to what constitutes murder differs in different places. Suppose that a subject of China kills an Englishman within English territory, or on board an English ship, under circumstances which, according to English law, might amount to manslaughter only, could it possibly be right for the English Government to surrender such a person to the Chinese Government to be tried according to Chinese law, to which the distinctions between murder and manslaughter may be wholly unknown? On the whole, therefore, on these two grounds—first, that it cannot be assumed without evidence that there is any law in China to punish a Chinese subject for a murder committed upon a foreigner within foreign territory; and, secondly, because even if it could be assumed there was such a law, still, this offence having been committed within French territory ought to be treated as an offence against French law, and not as an offence against Chinese law. Their lordships were of opinion that there was no evidence before the magistrate that Kwok-a-sing, in murdering the French captain, committed an offence against the laws of China according to the true construction of the ordinance. Their lordships have next to consider whether there was sufficient evidence before the magistrate that Kwok-a-sing had committed an act of piracy *jure gentium*, and, if there was such evidence, whether that would make his imprisonment, for the purpose of being delivered to the Chinese authorities, lawful. Now, their lordships are of opinion there was before the magistrate sufficient *primâ facie* evidence that Kwok-a-sing had committed an act of piracy *jure gentium* to justify his committal for trial for that offence at Hongkong. They see no reason to doubt that the charge of Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of the Admiralty, to the Grand Jury, as reported in the case of "Nix v. Dawson," 13 State Trials, 654, and which was made in the presence and with the approval of Chief-Justice Holt and several other Common Law Judges, contains a correct exposition of the law as to what constitutes piracy *jure gentium*. He there says, "Piracy is only a sea term for robbery, piracy being a robbery within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. If the mariners of any ship shall violently dispossess the master, and afterwards carry away the ship itself or any of the goods with a felonious intention in any place where the Lord Admiral hath jurisdiction, this is robbery and piracy." Of course there can be no difference between mariners and passengers, and there was unquestionably evidence that Kwok-a-sing was a party to violently dispossessing the master and carrying away the ship itself and the goods therein; and the only question can be whether there was sufficient evidence that the act was done with a felonious—that is, a piratical intention. In their lordships' opinion, there was evidence of such an intention on the part of Kwok-a-sing fit to be left to a jury, though we wish to be understood as giving no opinion which way a jury ought to find on this question. Next, we must consider what was the legal duty of the magistrate when he had received the evidence; ought he to have signed a warrant enabling the Governor to deliver Kwok-a-sing to the Chinese authorities to be tried for both murder and piracy, or ought he to have committed him to be tried for the piracy at Hongkong? In their opinion, he ought to have committed him to be tried for the piracy at Hongkong. They think that the acts of piracy *jure gentium* with which Kwok-a-sing was charged may be plainly distinguished from those acts of piracy which they have before stated to be, in their opinion, within the ordinance and the treaties. If Chinese subjects starting from and returning to Chinese territory attack a ship of some other nation, whether in harbour or sea, they, making that territory as it were the base of their operations, must be held to commit an offence against the municipal law of China and against the Chinese Government, whether they commit an act of piracy *jure gentium* or not; but if Kwok-a-sing committed an offence against the municipal law of any nation, he committed an offence against the municipal law of France, to which he was subject at the time, and not against the municipal law of China; and if he is punishable by the law of China, he is only so punishable because he has committed an act of piracy which, *jure gentium*, is justiciable everywhere. They are of opinion that such an offence is not an offence against the law of China within the meaning of the Ordinance. On the whole, therefore, they are of opinion that the warrant by which the magistrate authorized the Governor, if he thought fit, to deliver Kwok-a-sing to the Chinese authorities to be tried by them for murder and piracy was an illegal warrant, and one beyond his jurisdiction, and that, therefore, the first order of the Chief-Justice for the release of Kwok-a-sing was right, and ought to be affirmed. Having come to this conclusion, their lordships need not give any opinion upon the validity of the other grounds on which the Chief-Justice thought that Kwok-a-sing ought, on the first occasion, to be discharged. They think, however, it is right to state that they do not agree with the Chief-Justice that the evidence before him proved that *La Nouvelle Penelope* was a slave ship, and that Kwok-a-sing and the other coolies who acted with him were justified in killing the captain and the French sailors for the purpose of obtaining their liberty. There was evidence from which it might be inferred that some of the coolies had, by fraud or by threat on the part of the other Chinese, been induced to go to the barracoon, and embark on board the ship against their will. They appear, however, all to have professed to the Portuguese authorities at Macao that they were willing emigrants; and there was, in their lordship's opinion, no sufficient evidence upon the depositions that either the Portuguese authorities at Macao, or the French captain and crew, were any parties to compelling any of the coolies to leave China against their will. Their lordships have next to consider whether the judgment and order of the 22nd of May, 1871, whereby Kwok-a-sing was, for the second time, discharged from custody, was valid. He was discharged solely on the ground that he had been committed a second time for the same offence, contrary to the 10th section of the 31st Charles II., cap. 2. They cannot agree with the construction which the Chief Justice has put upon this section of the statute. The principal object of the section seems to have been to prevent persons who had been brought on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged on giving bail and entering into their own recognizance, from being again arrested for the same offence, and obliged to sue out a second writ of *habeas corpus*. This appears from the provision by which the person discharged can be again arrested by the order of the Court wherein he shall be bound by recognizance to appear, or other Court having jurisdiction of the cause. The words, "other Court having jurisdiction of the cause," were probable added to meet the case of an indictment having been moved by *certiorari* from one Court to another. They do not say, however, that the section may not also apply to cases where a prisoner is discharged unconditionally upon the ground that the warrant on which he is detained shows no valid cause for his detention. They think, however, it can only apply when the second arrest is substantially for the same as the first, so that the return to the second writ of *habeas corpus* raises for the opinion of the Court the same ground of detention as the first. In the present case the second warrant is a warrant by which Kwok-a-sing was committed to take his trial at Hongkong for piracy *jure gentium*, and was, in their opinion, a valid warrant. They think he ought not to have been discharged from his custody under that valid warrant, because he had been previously discharged from an unlawful imprisonment. Their lordships will accordingly humbly recommend to Her Majesty that the judgment and order of the 24th of March, 1871, and the 11th of April, 1871, should be affirmed, and that the judgment and order of the 22nd of May, 1871, should be reversed, and that there should be no costs of the appeal.

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tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES, particularly adapted for the hot season.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MIRZAPORE*," Captain A. PARISH, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 2nd August, at noon, proceeding to Southampton via Suez Canal.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until noon on the 1st idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

MAHE, ST. DENIS, REUNION, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*HOOGLY*," Commandant VARANGOT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 8th August, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*MACGREGOR*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*MACGREGOR*" will be due at San Francisco September 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after 4 P.M. of the 11th proximo. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

Extracts.

THE RIVER TIME.

O, a wonderful stream is the river Time!
And it flows through the realm of Tears;
With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broadening sweep and a surge sublime,
As it bends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow!
And the summers like buds between;
And the ears and the sheaves how they come and go,
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As they glide in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magic isle up the river Time,
Where the softest of airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a voice as sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Junes with the roses are staying;

And the name of that isle is the "Long Ago,"
And we bury our treasures there;
There are brows of beauty and the bosoms of snow,
They are heaps of dust, but we love them so,
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a harp unswept and a lute without strings,
There are broken vows and pieces of rings,
And the garments she used to wear.

There are hands which are waved when that fairy shore
By the mirage is left in the air,
And sometimes we hear, through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we've heard in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

O, remembered for aye be that blessed Isle
All the day of life till night;
And when evening come with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closed to slumber awhile,
May that greenwood of soul be in sight!

MADNESS.

Of all horrible panics to which the human mind is subject, I know none more horrible than this—to think the friend who has been to us as a second self, a nobler, wiser, larger self, with whom we have enjoyed the most intimate interchange of thought and sentiment, has passed over the barrier so difficult of definition, to the one side of which lie order and sanity; and on the other a mysterious anarchy, a wreck and ruin of the faculties of head and heart, that are only rendered the more pitiable by the ineffectual struggles of hard-dying reason to re-assert her sway over the chaos—a night of which the darkness is only made more hideous by a dim irradiation, that is like the phosphorescence of decaying matter.—*Cornhill.*

CARRIAGES ON SUNDAY.

With many it is a principle not to use carriages on Sunday; but there are, of course, far more who do not act on this. On one occasion a reverend prelate declared his intention of acting on this principle. His host endeavoured to persuade him to accept a seat in the carriage, which was going to church, but the bishop was firm, and started on his walk. When about three-fourths of the way the carriage passed him, endeavouring to shelter himself from the effects of a heavy shower. His host put his head out of the window, and said:—

"How blest is he who ne'er consents
By ill-advice to walk!"

The bishop went on:—

"Nor stands in sinners' ways, nor sits
Where men profanely talk;"

and was held to have had the best of the encounter.—*From Belgravia.*

KIDNAPPING.

In 1861 the son of a Mrs. Hill, a lady connected with the Burdett family, was carried off from Rugby by its own father, who, after falsifying the register of its birth, took it to London, and handed it over to some women whom he met in the street. The police were soon put upon the track of the culprits, who were shown to have received the missing infant from its unnatural parent. The papers took up the matter, which became a "nine days' wonder; and in a little time the child was discovered at a low lodging-house in Lincoln Court, Drury Lane, a place tenanted by the lowest class of Irish. It was in a sadly dirty state, and such clothing as it had on its back was not the same which it wore on leaving Rugby; but in spite of dirt and rags there was something about the child which marked it off from the beggars' brats among whom it was playing, and its *distingué* looks led to its discovery. Ultimately the father was acquitted of the charge on which he was arraigned. Both he and Mrs. Hill, however, died shortly afterwards, and the stolen boy is now the ward of the Court of Chancery.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

MESMERIC SLEEP.

Is there, we may ask, any such special form or mode of sleep as that denoted under this name—produced by a certain subtle influence, emanating from one person, and affecting, even without actual contact, the body of another? We may say at once that neither in the sleep so produced, nor in the collateral effects assigned to it, do we find anything that has not kindred with the natural phenomena of sleep and dreams, and which is not explicable by the anomalous forms these so often assume without any external influences. As regards the simple effect in question, we believe we might as well speak of sermon sleep, of rocking-cradle sleep, of the sleep of an easy arm-chair, or of a dull book, as of mesmeric sleep. The experiments of Mr. Braid, embodied under the name of Hypnotism, show the effects even of posture of fixed direction of vision in bringing on this state. So multiplied and various, in deed, are the conditions, bodily and mental, tending to it, that the marvel of being awake is almost as great as that of sleep produced by the manipulations and other appliances which the mesmerizer brings to his aid. Among these appliances we must especially reckon the age, sex and temperament of those who are usually the subjects of these exhibitions. Any one who cares to examine the records of them will see how important is the part these conditions play in the drama of mesmerism. Granted that the facts are strange and difficult of explanation. But so, and from the same causes, are all the ordinary phenomena of sleep and dreams. Their familiarity disguises what is equally wonderful in them. It is well worthy of the kind, how much subordinate objects usurp the place of those of higher import. In the so-called mesmeric phenomena, as proffered to our relief, the mesmerizer plays a far more important part than the person acted upon. The facts presented pass into utter insignificance, unless it can be shown that they depend upon some direct emanation of power from the former. Prove that such influence actually issues from one human being, thus changing the condition of another in its proximity, and we have a new and wonderful element, material or spiritual, brought at once into the arena of life. It is admitted, indeed, that this mysterious power is possessed by few individuals only—a limitation, if the facts be real, almost as strange as the power itself. But we may at once state our belief that no such peculiar power exists. The operator himself cannot furnish evidence of it. The effects he produces by his manipulations and other devices are closely analagous, often identical, with those to which individuals of a certain nervous temperament are liable from other and very different exciting causes. This, then, we apprehend to be the crucial question in all that appertains to mesmeric sleep, under its various aspects. The simple fact of sleep thus produced was known long ago; but it was reserved for our time to erect it into a mysterious principle, altering, were it real, all our views of mental phenomena.—*Edinburgh Review.*

A KERAK INTERIOR.

A Kerak house is entered by a low doorway four feet high, generally arched, of dry stones, but often with a massive lintel, taken from some more ancient building. This doorway opens into a small and filthy courtyard, with numbers of projecting stones, on each of which a little conical cake of cowdung is placed to dry—the only fuel of treeless Kerak. Underneath these runs along one side, a long trough formed of dried mud, the manger for goats and donkeys. Another door, four feet high, opens into the principal room, the living room of the family. It has neither windows nor chimney; and is roofed by a succession of dry stone arches, with slabs or rafters laid across them. Exactly in the centre is a large saucer-shaped scallop of mud, the fireplace and oven, and the fumes from which have no other exit than the door. I need not say how blackened are the faces and everything else in this smoke-trap. Opening out of this room are several dark cells, some of them evidently the crypts of the more ancient city—the storehouses of the family. Furniture there is none. All sit and sleep on the floor. We soon found out why the schoolmaster had brought us into this house. The floor of the hovel was a beautiful tesselated pavement of marble, quite perfect, with the marble bases of some old columns still in their places at the edge of the pavement. Only the centre of the pattern had been broken up to make way for the hearth. It was probably part of some Roman baths, for in the next house were the remains of the marble bathroom, which now formed the yard, with the water-pipes still protruding from the walls.—*From "The Land of Moab."*

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premium will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1865.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 89 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
ly 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1058 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or in Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 23rd August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	½	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	1	do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 364 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th July, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$106.00 a $115.00
" " 28 a 32	"	116.00 a 123.00
" " 38 a 42	"	126.00 a 135.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$2.05 a 2.10
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.68 a 3.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.15 a 2.30
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.35 a 2.80
" 68 a 72 "	"	2.60 a 2.65
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.55 a 3.40
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.55 a 2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.40 a 3.30
" 40 "	"	2.70 a 3.80
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.70 a 1.85
" " 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.22
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED BROCADE. DO.	"	3.75 a 3.90
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.75 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a 1.95
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.70 a 0.72
" Brown	"	0.65 a 0.72
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.82
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.30 a 0.32
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.25 a 0.27
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.82 a 0.83
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.25
" " Assorted	"	7.60 a 7.70
" HH Scarlet	"	8.10 a 8.20
" " Assorted	"	7.40 a 7.50
CAMLETS, SSS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" SS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" S	"	20.00 a 20.50
" BBB	"	22.00 a 22.50
LASTINGS	"	13.00 a 16.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.25 a 4.40
" Hoop	"	4.70 a 4.75
" Bar	"	4.00 a 4.05
" Small Round Rod	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	10.00 a 10.50
LEAD	"	7.00 a 7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.10 a 5.20
" Swedish	"	5.25 a 5.50
TIN, Malacca	per picul	35.00 a 36.50
TIN PLATES	per box	9.75 a 10.00
SPELTER OR METAL	per picul	24.50 a 26.00
QUICKSILVER	"	140.00 a 150.00
SPELTER	"	7.25 a 7.30

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	16.00 a 16.50
" Ningpo	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Shantung	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Bengal	"	12.00 a 16.50
AZUM	per picul	1.70 a 1.85
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.20 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.75 a 4.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.50 a 1.55
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE	"	6.80 a 7.20
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton	
" English steam	"	15.00 a 16.50
" American Anthracite	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Sydney	"	12.00 a 12.50
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.75 a 4.80
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits	per picl.	5.00 a 5.50
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
PEPPER White	"	22.80 a 23.00
" Black	"	14.00 a 14.20
BETEL NUT	"	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.85 a 4.00
" South Seas	"	17.00 a 18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lb.	"	1.25 a 1.30
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	5.75 a 6.00
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.00 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.25 a 15.50
PEAS, White	"	1.95 a 2.00
" Green	"	2.25 a 2.50
" Black	"	1.00 a 1.05
" Yellow	"	1.85 a 1.90
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	28.00 a 37.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.85 a 2.10
" Cut	"	2.75 a 2.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.25 a 12.50
" " small	"	5.80 a 7.50
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 6.80
BEES WAX, Japan	"	16.50 a 17.00
" Hankow	"	64.00 a 65.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Amoto	L. Ansastegui	Span. str	931	Remedios & Co	Manila
Arcturus	G. Theakstone	Brit. str	2168	Birley & Co.	
Bokhara	Tomlin	Brit. str	2000	P. & O. Co	Shanghai
Columbian	Stead	Brit. str	1400	P. & O. Co.	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Laoukai	D. d'Argence	Fren. str	180	F. Degener	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	*Laid up*
Mecca	Law	Brit. str	688	Olyphant & Co	At Canton
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1109	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Maumee	Buzin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Nelusko	von Heyden	Belg. str	1746	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Nil	Sumat	Fren. str	1100	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Norna	Reeves	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Luzon	Williams	Amr. str	631	D. Lapraik & Co	
Patuxet		Amr. str	249	Aug. Heard & Co	
Powan	Fervies	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Priam	Seale	Brit. str	1572	Butterfield & Swire	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Scotland	Washburn	Brit. str	1176	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Tigre	Lecointre	Fren. str	1917	Messageries Maritimes	
United Service	Strahlendorff	Brit. str	743	Chinese	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
				‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*	
				§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Absalon	Ravnkilde	Dan. bk	201	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Amoy	Voigt	Siam. bg	250	Chinese.	
Brilliant	Newman	Brit. bk	303	Rozario & Co	M'bourne, &c.
Carnavonshire	Williams	Brit. bk	388	Gilman & Co	
Cecilia	Roberio	Port. bk	533	Remedios & Co	
Charley	Scivo	Brit. bk	359	Russell & Co	
Chattanooga	G. Freeman	Am. bk	583	Rozario & Co	Zebu
Chinaman	A. McKenzie	Brit. bk	667	Raynal & Co	
Clairellen	J. King	Brit. bk	434	Augustine Heard & Co	
Colima	Hide	Brit. bk	217	Order	
Courier	S. B. Alston	Brit. bk	385	Thos. Howard & Co	
Deerhound	James Shearer	Brit. bk	573	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Doriga	Eizaga	Span. bk	682	J. Willaume	
Emile Marie	Lahaye	Fren. bk	267	Aug. Heard & Co	
Enterprise	Stigmeier	Siam. bk	490	Chinese	
Gazelle	T. F. Moller	Ger. bg	189	Bourjau & Co	Sulu
Gem	Thos. Pearson	Brit. bk	458	P. & O. S. N. Co	
George M. Adams	Manson	Amr. sh	1300	Order	
Goliah	Andensen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Glory	Jorgensen	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
Handy	W. Hansen	Siam. bk	632	Chinese	
Hahnemann	J. Thomson	Brit. sh	1323	Messagries Maritimes	
H. Upmann	Schwartze	Ger. bk	434	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Imatra	Feitcke	Rus. sh	983	Messageries Maritimes	
Isabelita a Maria	M. Camus	Span. bk	548	Remedios & Co	
Jeanie Lonttit	Alex. Murdoch	Brit. bk	493	Rozario & Co	Iloilo
Jas. A. Wright	Morrison	Amr. sh	1273	Order	
Kim-yeong-tay	C. Lange	Siam. bk	329	Chinese	
Ly-ee-moon	Ramussen	Brit. bk	425	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	191	Carlowitz & Co	
Maury	Sauhau	Ger. bk	389	Siemssen & Co	
Meteor	Pettersen	Siam. bk	375	Chinese	
Norseman	Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Nanworth Castle	Lanklater	Brit. bk	349	Bourjau & Co	
Nen Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	250	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Prince Eugene	Smith	Brit. sh	1328	P. & O. Co	
Psyche	Harris	Brit. bk	685	Melchers & Co	Hamburg
Rainbow	Thayer	Am. bk	658	Order	
Republic	Mcdlivery	Amr. sh	1361	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Manila
Rota	Hansen	Dan. sh	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Santa Sancha	Nunes	Port. bk	311	Rozario & Co	
Salvadora	Hormachea	Span. sh	729	Order	
Seaforth	Kluhn	Siam. bk	311	Chinese	Ningpo
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	304	Chinese	
St. Paul	J. Otten	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
Telegraph	Burrows	Siam. bk	302	F. Degener	
Veritas	Humble	Rus. bk	676	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Villa de Rivaduvia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Willie	Badonoch	Brit. sch	274	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Yvonne	Jan	Fren. bk	299	Carlowitz & Co	
Zeminder	Trideforg	Brit. sh	1095	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	
CANTON.					
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
America	Lauqirica	Peru. sh	1650	Order	
Elly	Jong	Ned. bk	750	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Java
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulla	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Guillermo	Fabeado	Peru bk	303	Order	
Juan	Stephen	Span. str	774	Order	
Luisa Canevaro	Vedurini	Peru. sh	1150	Order	
Macao	Lencivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Manco Capac	Olagnibel	Peru. sh	903	Fernando Tuton	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
				‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*	
SWATOW. *In port on 22nd July, 1873.*					
Denmark	Suderstrom	Siam. bk	328	Chinese	Chefoo
Eaglet	Nicoll	Brit. bk	391	Frewin & Co	
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Irene	Behrens	Ger. sch	263	Dircks & Kruger	Chefoo
Lochbulig	McPherson	Brit. sch	333	E. Vincent & Co	
Orphan	McCaslin	Am. str	80	Frewin & Co	*Tug Plying*
Oscar Vidal	Kessel	Ger. bk	252	Dircks & Kruger	
Otto	Ahlmann	Ger. bg	231	Bradley & Co	
Paradies	Popp	Ger. bk	356	Dircks & Kruger	
AMOY. *In port 9th July, 1873.*					
Aarhuus	Houchendaff	Dan. bk	256	Petersen & Co	
Carl Wilhelm	Bertelsen	Ger. bk	200	Petersen & Co	
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	248	Pasedag & Co	
Emma	Graü	Ger. bk	334	Petersen & Co	
Forget-me-not	Rost	Ger. bk	231	Pasedag & Co	
Hansa	Oest	Ger. bk	434	Pasedag & Co	
Hieronimus	Nissen	Ger. bg	227	Pasedag & Co	
James Wilson	Heath	Brit. bk	326	Order	
Juno	Gerwitz	Ger. bk	192	Petersen & Co	
Jurgen	Ulderup	Ger. bk	269	Pasedag & Co	
Kim Hong Tye	Harten	Siam. bk	619	Brown & Co	
Papillon	Liveque	Fren. bk	421	Tait & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	473	Order	
Soo Tek Seng	Luhmann	Siam. sch	300	Brown & Co	
Taunton	Chalmers	Brit. sh	687	Pasedag & Co	
Triton	Jessen	Ger. sh	630	Boyd & Co	
Yarra	Orfeur	Brit. bk	403	Boyd & Co	
FOOCHOW. *In port on 18th July, 1873.*					
Acacia	Riddle	Brit. bk	232	Butterfield & Swire	Sydney
Argonaut	Nicolson	Brit. sh	1070	Augustine Heard & Co	London
August	Rus	Ger. bg	274	Butterfield & Swire	Melbourne
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	416	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Sydney.
Forward Ho	Wade	Brit. sh	942	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
F. Nightingale	Cameron	Brit. bk	464	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Georgina	Dalgleish	Brit. bk	315	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
Glamorganshire	Morgan	Brit. bk	457	Master	
India	Johnsen	Ger. bg	189	Birley & Co	New Zealand
Inverness	Donkin	Brit. sh	724	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Jane	Le Bas	Brit. bk	341	W. Newman	
Jessie McDonald	Sievwright	Brit. sch	275	Phipps, Hickling & Co	Melbourne
Kien-Wei	Tracey	Imp. bk	366	Arsenal	
Nicoline	Uhlman	Ger. bk	312	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New Zealand
Norman Court	Shewan	Brit. sh	834	Turner & Co	London
Prospector	Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Master	
Rachel	Firth	Brit. bk	283	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	162	John Forster & Co	Adelaide
Witch	Young	Brit. bk	289	Order	Tientsin
Ziska	Scaplehorn	Brit. bg	199	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Australia
SHANGHAI. *In port on 19th July, 1873.* *The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.*					
Archos	Dunclov	Brit. bk	518	Frazar & Co	
Amie	Morrison	Amr. bk	682	Olyphant & Co	
Benefactor		Amr. bk		Smith, Archer & Co	
Black Adder	Bissett	Brit. sh	917	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Burdwan	Hay	Brit. sh	803	Gilman & Co	
Caroline	Clyma	Brit. sh	944	P. & O. Co	
Charlie Palmer	Morrison	Brit. bk	567	Fung Hing	
E. V. Beaulieu	Schneider	Ger. bk	282	Fung Hing	
Esbern Snare	Saxtorpt	Ban. bk	341	Eduard Schellhase & Co	
Electra	Mills	Brit. bk	380	J. S. Baron	Newchwang
Frederica	Press	Brit. bk	384	Siemssen & Co	
Foochow		Siam. bg			
Galveston	Briard	Amr. bk	622	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Guacho	Kirby	Brit. bk	322	A. Dent & Co	
Harlow	Phillipps	Brit. sh		Frazar & Co	
Hawaii	Brown	Brit. bg	211	Master	
Huntly Castle	Macauley	Brit. bk	623	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Kaisow	Anderson	Brit. sh	795	Augustine Heard & Co	London
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bg	254	P. Maclean & Co	Hiog